INTERESTING LETTERS.

Our Southern Correspondence. New ORLEANS, May 11, 1851.

NEW OILEANS, May 11, 1851.

The Gossip of New Orleans—The Union Feding at the South—Naus from Texas—City Matters.

Our city has become as dull as a Sunday, and there is hardly a ripple to be observed on the busy see of life, which generally, with us, is kept in a constant state of excitement. But, for the last day or two, a calm has prevailed, and the little world about any appraise quiet and at rest. The little about us remains quiet and at rest. The little squall occasioned by the South Carolina Convention appears to be looked upon by "old sailors" as hardly of sufficient importance to take in light sails, let alone to start tacks and sheets. The provision, in her secession resolutionss, "with or without the is aer secession resolutionss, "with of without the substitutions of the Southern States," was wisely inserted; for if she does secede, as the Yankees would say, "I rather guess" she will have to "go it alone. What a beautiful little bit of "sovereignty" she will make by herself! I wonder how long it will be before we shall have to announce that the Hon. Mr. Nullifier has been appointed Minister to England from the secession republic of South Carolina! It sounds grand, and "looks pretty on paper." If they are going out of the Union, I think they have no right to take the ground with them, whatever claim they may have to the houses and personal property. The ground belongs to Unole Sam's territory, to whom it should revert when any one is tired of the use of it. I would recommend them to emigrate to the Island of Mugers, which has not been occupied since the Filibusteros left it. They may then be able to coax Cuba to secole from Spain. Should they fait in that, they might get Yucatan to join them, for the great Mississippi Union Convention looks as if they would not be able to get any one else. The great Union party is growing stronger and stronger in the South, and the distinction between whig and democrat is becoming weaker every day. The Union Convention in Mississip is has nominated Senator Foote for Governor, who will run against Quitman, the secessionist. I am sorry for the General, for he will have to sustain a os-operation of the Southern States," was wisely pi has nominated Schator Foote for Governor, who will run against Qualman, the secessionist. I am sorry for the General, for he will have to sustain a terrible defeat. To give you an idea of the Union feeling in the South, a violent, rabid democrat was saked the other day if he would vote for Daniel Webster for President! "Yes, sir," he replied, "I would vote with both hands for any man for President, who loves his country as much, and who has so dearly sacrificed himself, as Daniel Webster." As long as such a feeding prevails in our country, the secessionism of South Carolina cannot do much harm. Their acts will but have the tendency to raise the Union question, which the people will make the testissue at the next Presidential election. The steamship Gaiveston arrived here yesterday from Gaiveston, Texas, and brought dates up to the 5th inst., and from Victoria to the 24th ult. A horrible massacre by the Indians had occurred about the 3d ult, about two miles below San Patricio. It appears that a party of two Americans and

borrible massacre by the Indians had occurred about the 3d ult, about two miles below San Patricio. It appears that a party of two Americans and two Mexicans, suppored to be from the Colorado, on their way to the Rio Grande to purchase stock, were attacked by the Indians, and at the first fire of the savages, one American and one Mexican fell dead, pierced with an ows—the other two were also badly wounded; but, notwithstanding, they were able to beat the savages off. The American who was killed exclaimed when he was shot—"Oh, my poor wife and children!" and fell doad. His name is not given. He had a belt around him containing \$1,500 in gold; the Mexican, also, had \$1,000 in gold. Only four of the Indians were seen, but it is supposed there were some fifteen in the party. One of them beldly outstared into the town, and succeeded in carrying off a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Carrican. Mr. C. attempted to kill the rascal, but his pistel unfortunately snapped, and he was compelled to retreat.

Another murder, also, about ten miles this side of the Rio Grande. A young man named James Bartlett, who was on his way to San Antonio, with a runaway negro, whom he had captured at Presidio Rio Grande, was afterwards pursued by a Mexican and assassinated. Bartlett was shot through the heart with a rifle ball. The negro belonged to the brother of the deceased, who lives on the Caney. He made his way back to Mexico, while the murder took the horse and pistel of Bartlett. This account was brought to the Western Tuzan by Mr. J. H. Brown, who had lately arrived from Eagle Pass, and who succeeded in bringing in two runaway tegroes.

The Brance river, which had lately overflowed its banks, had fallen comsiderably. Many plantations had been three or four feet under water. The cotten crop would have to be replanted, and there was a prospect of making a fair crop yet.

A new play has lately been put on the stage at

ten crop would have to be replanted, and there was a prospect of making a fair crop yet.

A new play has lately been put on the stage at Placide's, called "Coam, of Cashmere." It is a musical fairy drama, in three acts, of great merit, and was written by Mr. James H. Vandaison, a young lawyer of our city, but a native of yours. It is a purely oriental piece, in which is blended all the remantic poetry and pathes that a fairy story entitles the author to use.

The story is of a suitan's daughter, stolen from her parents in inflauer, through the agency of a rich her parents in inflauer, through the agency of a rich

The story is of a sulfan's daughter, stolen from her parents in infaney, through the agency of a rich merchant, for the purpose of making room for a marriage between his daughter and the Grand Visier's son, who is nephew to the Sulfan, and heir to the throne. The fairy is introduced as the protectries of the stolen girl, and to give effect to the splendor of oriental scenery, poetry, and incident. The drama commences at the point of time when the stolen princess is grown to womanhood, under the guardianship of old Coran, who finds the child in a jungle, whither the faries direct him. Both he in a jungle, whither the faries direct him. Both he and the child are ignorant of their origin, but a love has spring up between the girl Zelica and Kerzim, the prince and nephew of the sultan, which being discovered by the rich merchant, and who supposed the princes to be dead, sends a Moorish slave to murder Zelica, that his own daughter. Zabide, may win the prince in marriage. The drama rest alone on its language, which is terse and chatte, and in strict style of oriental possy. I regret I cannot give you a few passages of the beautiful language.

Ontheres. in a jungle, whither the faries direct him. Both he

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1851. The Secession Feeling in the Interior.

In the heart of the State we find the accomion spirit predominant and overruling. Removed from outside influences of commerce, the people of the interior are riper for a dissolution of the Union than the mercantile community of Charleston. As we advance into the State, we find the last symptoms of attachment to the Union extinguish-The question is no longer asked, how shall we preserve the Union ' but how shall we best get out of it-by waiting for co-operation, or by moving out independently of the aid and advice of any other State? And, whatever may be the policy or im-policy of secession, it becomes a matter of sorrow and deep alarm, when aggravated to this extrasity

of allonation.
We have had our misgivings of the stability of We have and our megivings of the stability of this Union ever since the reannexation of Texas, and that half a continent since cut off and appro-priated from the territories of Mexico. But this visit to South Casolina renders to us the continu-sice of the Union werse than doubtful. How is it to be restored to harmony, and how is it to exist longer without a restoration of harmony, are que-tions which will force themselves upwards, but which cannot be answered.

which cannot be answered.

The people of this region appear to be satisfied with the action of the late Convention, and are preparing to follow it up. We understand that a general place of organization, however, is first to be tried among all the Southern Rights Associations of all the cotton States.

By this organization, we are further informed, that whether Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi, shall officially act or not, in support of Seath Carolina, a plan may be secured which will bring to her export 6Ry thousand men at the tap of the drum.

on, a plan may be secured which will bring to her sepport fifty thousand men at the tap of the drum. Are not these things something calculated to shake our faith in the strong bul warks of the Union. Terribly hot day for a ride of one hundred and wenty miles through the bot pine lands of Carollina. Hot, and monotonous. Navos at work in the otton fields—men, women, and children—besing the outon, which, though a little backward, seems to that are well. A large brandth of land is array well.

rand very well. A large breath of land is appropriated to cotten this season, not sith standing the preparations for secession. Thermometer at this place at 90 at 4 P. M., 12th of May. Something more about cotton to morrow.

COLUMNIA, May 13, 1851. The Town of Columbia - The Neighborh of - The Cotton Country-A Cotton Mill Workel by Slave Operatives - Tendencies of the Home Manufacture of Cotton in the South upon the Mills of New England The President's Plan of Coercing South Carolina, and her Military Preparations.

in this charming little Southern city upon a bill. with its broad streets, tastefully shaded with the pride of India, and the numerous varieties of water oaks with which this region abounds-with its quiet and elegant residences embo vered in bleoming roses and shrubbery; and with the fresh water Saluds, and the Congaree rivers winding the valleys below, we should think beautiful women and

recet as a New England village, spread forth upon the ample plateau of a loty hill, redolest of the incase as the sturied in its dib-blow aginy of spring.

minable, even "by rail," on secount of those pine barrens of the sea board, the stranger omes rather unexpectedly, in the very heart of South Carolina, upon this place, one of the handsomest towns, of six thousand inhabitants, in the United States. It is situated near the line between the alluvial county of the scaboard, and the primitive region; for here the grainte in immense boulders crops out, or rather sticks out, of the hill sides, along the rivers, as the state of the state

Difference. Sti 20

Or over thirty per cent saved in the cost of labor alone. We are inclined to suppose, however, that Mr. Graves has pared down his estimates tee closely, for we cannot imagine how even a negro can subsist upon a dellar a week for her food, and half a dellar (a fraction less) for her clothing. Taking it, however, for granted that the superintendent understands his business, here we have a saving of over thirty per cent in favor of slave labor, over white labor, in the cotton mills.

A pound of cotton costs here, my ten cents, delivered at the mills; transportation brings the cost up to between twelve and thirteen cents at Lowell. Here me have a difference, at two cents a pound, of eight dollars on a bale of cotton of four hundred pounds. In the saving, then, effected by slave labor, and by exemption from charges of distant transport ation, we can very readily credit Mr. Graves for his declaration, that, while the Lowell mills are sinking money for want of a high protecting tariff, this South Carolina mill, with its slave operatives, is making money.

We believe there are only one or two other mills in the South, (Alabama, we understand,) in which slave operatives are employed to the exclusion of the whites. At Georgetown and Alexandria, D.C., at Richmond, at Petersburgh, and thence southward to the mills of Georgia, white girls ace not only preferred, but have been generally considered to be the only persons qualified to attond to the spindles and looms. Experiments made heretofore with slave labor are reported to have failed; but if the Saluda mill is an example to the contarcy, it will effect not only an increased value upon slave property, but it will effect not only an increased value upon slave property, but it will effect not only an increased value upon slave property, but it will effect not only an increased value upon slave

with sizes labor are reported to have failed; but if this Saluda mill is an example to the contrary, it will effect not only an increased value upon sizes property, but it will rapidly lead to the superseding of cutton mills for the courser cuttons in the North, and the establishment of such mills all over the South, to supply its three millions of days, as only a single item in the bill of home consumption.

We shall have yet a great deal more to submit in reference to cutton, the cutton culture, the cutton manufacture, from observation, and from consulting authorities in the cutton fields.

P. S.—The report in the Naw York Headd that the administration, in the event of the secesion of South Carolina, will deal with the recoders in detail, as individual traitors, and not with these camesses as the authorities of the State, excites here neither indignation nor alarm, but rather a wish that the experiment might be tried in a single case of punishing one of these seconders as a trainer.

So men in South Carolina, with reinforcements to any extent from Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippt, these people de lare would raily to the context. The initiary preparations of South Carolina are significant. She has two military schools filled with students—one at Charleston, and one at Augusta. The last Legislature appropriated \$209,000 for the arming of the State, and the arms are now being manufactured within the State, one of the amories being in this place. She has carolind, as a sort of standing army, 25,000 men, heree, foot, and artillery, consisting of twelve brigades. Military encampments, for military exercises, are the order of the day. There is one at this time at Orangeburgh, and there is to be another next week at Camden. If secession is formally declared, the federal government will have to deal with the State of Sauth Carolina, or proceed to arrest and try in detail, some fifty thousand men, before the punishment of one can be eafely undertaken.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, May 16, 1851.

The Attempt to Assemble the Members of the Constitutional Convention a Decided Failure-The Poli-

tierns Most Signally Rebukel.
On the 30th day of April, some eleven modest entlemen in the city of Now York, who take their linners down town, at a shilling a plate, and their tod at three cents a drink, discovered that the constitution of the State was in a dilapidated condition, and required their immediate prescriptions. Hav-ing been voting members of the State Convention leys below, we should think beautiful women and old men ought to be numerous in preportion to the population, and we believe they are. After passing the dreadful monotony of the pine harrens of the heartest of the old North State, and the same chapter of pine flats, westward, for a hundred miles beyond Charleston, which seem to increase the heat of the atmosphere see hundred per crut, it is certainly a relief to get into this clevated region with its cartesies of mill and valley, and rivers, and rapids, frees air, and gets water, and a Southern town as fresh and as

those who believe the canal can be enlarged under the bill now agitating the State, will vote on that side; and those who believe the constitution will be vicinted by the passage of the bill, will vote for candidates holding similar opinions. The issue is made, and it is as much of a political one, as any which has distracted the people within the last

which has distract.
quarter of a century.
PAUL PRV AT GONG RESS HALL. Our Central American Correspondence. BLEWFIELDS, (Mosquite,) April 6, 1851.

The Character of the Place-What Sort of Person the King is-The Prussian Settlement, &c. A week's stay at this place has given me a better opportunity of taking notes than my previous hasty lait afforded. Here you see things as they are, as far as regards the king and people of the Mesquite hore. At San Juan, everything is in a false posion; in the first place, the very ground upon which the play or farce is acted, (called the "Protectorate") is untenable; in the second place, a false idea is held out in regard to the real position of idea is held out in regard to the real position of affairs. There you see the hing, or chief, of a wandering tribe of Indians, (or tribes, rather) dressed in the ensignia of royally, and guns fred upon his strival, to "split the ears of the grandlings." Here you can see the name young rame, quietly taking his place in the school room, among a class of other young mee, and on Sunday attending the Moravian Mission Chapel, "aditory and alone," and as you walk over the ready besuttin settlement, joining the boylah sports of the place, as free.

Where wild in scott the scand as age ran.

Upon a personal acquaintance he proves to be quite unassuming not intelligent, for the advantages he has been and upon reaching his majority may improve the condition of his people. He favors ang enturprise that may lend to the further development of the resources of this productive

row any enterprise that may lead to the further development of the resources of this productive coast. Nature has been more than provided in her gifts to this part of the globe. Here flourish spontaneously the bread-fruit time, the cassada, plantain, and occeas, besides other vegetables and finite, in great abundance; two, and sometimes three, crops of corn are obtained. The same objection does not exist here that does at tirey Town, or ran Juna, as regards health; they have no fevers or other prevailing sickness, that exist at the latter place; the high ground and wills expansive lageon, fashed by the fresh sea-breese, free from any stegment water, render flewfields a desirable residence. The business of the settlement is confined to striking haws bill tortoise, by the near the registering the sourcending pinatations.

sorrounding phartations.

in 1817, a number of Pressions formed a colony at the northead of Electroids, and out of one hundred there remain but several families whose plantations give proof of the rich and teeming soil they have cleared. The majority of this new body they have chared. The analority of this new body of emigrants went to trey. Town, and from there became senttered; among died here, owing to their previous hardships on board ship, naving been over five mostlike at sea, and when reaching this ylace they cat too profinely of the fruits. The death of Patrick Wailter, in 1848, (the first Consul Genrial,) altered the plans of the Pressian emigrants, and had to their being thus scattered.

The news from San Juan is unimportant. The Acting Conrul, James Green, heq., is to visit this place to repair his former resistance, now occupied by the king, who fives quite alone—the queen dewager (**) and princesses occupying an adjacent house.

The number of Americans at San Joan is daily in-

The number of Americans at San Joan is daily increasing, whilst here there are none but your correspondent; and at the north there are but few. We all, however, expect something definite regarding the treaty, being anxious to know when at San Juan, whether we are in Niearagua, Mosquito, or on neutral ground.

The canal project "drags its slow length slong," and it strikes me that there is a want of energy in this enterprise, owing to incline an being sent out by the company; but that can be remedied. I will report progress of events as they occur, and await, with others, patiently for a definite understanding between the two governments of England and America, regarding the endless Mosquito question.

R. D. P.

The Rev. J. Hotchkin, of Committee on Informal Commission, reported in favor of those referred. Also, in favor of referring the reque st of the Presbytery of Milwaukie to be united with the Synod of Peoria, to the Assembly, when fully organized, as involving principles that may require discussion. Nominations for moderator were then declared in order, and the Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, was nominated by acclamation.

Dr. Riddler, and the read the rules, and resigned the chair to his successor.

Rev. Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn, New York, was then elected Assistant Clerk. Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, sent in his report, which was referred; also, his resignation, for the better accommodation of the Assembly Clerk, by having the Treasurer near the stated clerk; whereupon Mr. A. P. Halsey, of New York, was elected. On the question of the next place of meeting, the following places were named:—Washington, Philadelphia, Richmond, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Galena. Subsequently, all the latter were withdrawn in favor of Washington, which was designated.

being real annales, and his fragment entirest shang the rhab like of the small free hubble of th Prof. Horkins opposed, and the resolution was lost.

THIED DAY.

After transacting some unimportant business, the Committee on Church Policy, through the Rev. J. H. Hotchkin their chairman, reported in part, and recommended the following action—On application of the Synod of Indiana, to be divided, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the Presbytery of Crawfordville, Logansport, and Fort Wayne, be detached from the Synod of Indiana, and constituted a synod to be called the Synod of Wabash; that they hold their first meeting at Fort Wayne, en the 2d Thursday of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and that Rev. Chas. White, D. D., or in case of his absence, the senior minister present, preach the opening sermon, and preside until a new moderater is chosen, and that the Synod meet afterwards on its own adjournment. The following report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, by Dr. Kiddle, was made and accepted by the Assembly:—The Committee on Bills and Overtures report overture number one, &c. on the subject of slavery, one from the Presbytery of Grand River, one from the Presbytery of Grand River, one from the Presbytery of Grand River, one from the Presbytery of Chicago; and as connected with the same general subject, a resolution of the Presbytery of Elvidere, and a letter from a Western Presbyterian church of Palmyra, with questions touching the Fugitive Slave law, and also from the church of Trumaniburg, New York, on the subject of the Colonization Society. The memorials are few in number, (four in all.) kind in spirit, and decorous in matter, and, no doubt, conscientious in origin. The committee have carefully road and considered the documents, and unanimously and cordially agreed to the following result:—"That the Assembly have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence for the wisdom and prudence vouchasfed to the last Assembly, in coming to the convenients, and that it seems obviously our privilege and duty, at the present session, to leave the whole subject as it was placed by that accide

The New Jersey Historical Society.

This society held its meeting on Thursday, is the hail of the Library Buildings, Newark, N. J. The meeting was opened, about twelve o'clock, by the Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower, President of the society. After the proceedings of the last meeting in January were read by the Secretary, a lengthy estalogue of correspondence was preduced, and subsequently read by the Corresponding Secretary. Most of these letters were of an interesting biographical character, and many of them were from gentlemen in different parts of the country, soliciting the society to adopt means for the purpose of tracing the genealogy of some friend or acquaintance. After some desultiony and very interesting remarks, these documents were ordered to be fall before the Committee on Biography.

The list of donations, since the meeting in January was then read, and the result spoke highly of the stand-

spent in the disposal of routins business, Hon. Wai. Dors., formerly President of Columbia College, moved a resolution, that that seciety call upon the relatives of the late J Stevens, well known in selectific circles, for such papers of the deceased as they may have in their possession, in order to add in transmitting that goutiers has memoirs to posterly. After a short discourse by Mr. Duer, culcipitate of the merits of Mr. Stevens, and some similar remarks from other gentlemen, the resolution was adopted.

The next subject takes up was where the next meeting of the society should be held. It was proposed and supported by several members, to hold the September meeting in Semerville. That proposition was objected to by others, and Princeton was named as the next place of read-evous. These two opposite propositions produced at me discussion.

Hen. Mr. Duer said, he would recommend that the next meeting be head at somerville. It would be a compromise between East and West Jersey, and he hoped woulds never to allay in a great degree, supplemental was adopted, as at it was unanimously declared to head the next meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society in Somerville, on such a day in September and a state the executive committee may determine.

Mr. J. P. Beanus, Treasurer of the society, then read a number of lengthy and elaborately written papers on bosing showing their relative and current value their rise and does do be obtained in value in the different provinces, under the out colonial government and traced the colonial government, and traced the relative that out the dependence, up to the present day.

The level manner in which Mr. Bradley handled his subject, displayed great depth and skill in historiesi severch.

The Mon. Gee Basember next took the siand, and ster sense elequent introductory remarks, in which he stated the boster he fold in being called upon to soldress.

subject, disptayed great depth and siddle in histories; two arch.

The Hon Geo Basemour next took the stand, and after some doquent introductory remarks, in which he shared the honer he folt in being called upon to address that acciety, and that the Union whose origin he was about to show had been the design of the Almighty, brought about by circumstances and for wise ends, he read documentary evidence to prove the necessity that produced the first ectorial Dulon. He showed that, under the several administrations, various systems of secretors had been imposed upon the colonists, alt tending to bring about the union achieved by Dr. Franklin. Mr. H. read to show the pisus proposed by William Penn, and showed how that grationan was proscribed; but, to use Mr. B's own words. William Fran's mane could not be turnished. "The more it was tried, the brighter it would addine." Go all the correlve steps that had been pursued against the eventuals. Mr. B and that the system of tax, atten imposed uses them by the house government, was the presteet act of tyrange was what could not be endured; and that high handed act of oppression never get over the public mind. His arguments were foreible and conclusive, and coupled with the decoursedary proof which he brought to bis sid, showed clearly that the hand of a Supreme Power had wrought the event that brought about the magnificent results that we now behold Mr. B. openited by reading the propheny of the Heat William Livingston of New Jersey, foreiting what was to be achieved by the Americans, a prophery which we are as clearly exemplified as any that took piace in another those.

The meeting adjourned about 4 o'clook, and the members and several guests repaired to the City Hotel, where the publical specifies were made, all expressive of love for

bers and several guests repaired to the City Hotel, where they particle of a simplicious dinner, and where some buillant specimes were made, all expressive of love for the Union and the interests of the republic generally

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

May II — After the summing up by Mr. F. B. Outling on part of the defendant and Mr. Smith for the plaintiffs, in the case of Dana and others vs. Feldler, the Judge this day charged the jury. He said there had arben in the course of the trisi various questions affecting the validity of the contract, which it was the prevince and duty of the Court to decide. The questions which, the Judge was called upon to submit to the jury were first, whether the parties entered into the contract is question? As to the defendant, thous is no contracting the reaction. As to the defendant, thous is no contracting the parties of the contract in question? As to the defendant, to induce him to execute this contract, which invalidates its execution? It is claimed that Dana was a resident of Providence. The cutties a defendant to noted his contract on the ground of franchical representations, as we raithing must concur. The representation made must be faise, it must occur. The representation made must be faise, it must concur. The representation made must be faise, it must concur. The representation made must be faise, it must concur. The representation made must be faise, it must concur. The representation made must be faise, it must concur. The representation that be contract by the defendant is the defendant by the contract by the defendant is the defendant when he can induce the plaintiff agreed to pay for it. In several things gone through the evidence, and expounded the law apportaining to the case, the Judge concluded by saying that the rule of damages if the plaintiff agreed to pay for it. In several made on the day it should have been delivered, and the price which the plaintiffs agreed to pay for it. In several made one difference, the plaintiffs agreed to pay for it. In several made such difference, the plaintiffs agreed to pay for it. case to the publication of any article or matter in any way resisting to an difference with his said wife, except by may of ropiy or explanation to the previous publications made by Mrs. Forrest, or her friends, and for the purpose of answering or repelling the attacks on this deponent through the public newspapers. That the claimtiff, before instituting this mit, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court, for a divorce from this deponent, on the ground of adultery, and the complaint, in that action, was published by the plaintiff, or her friends, through her agency or procurement, as deponent is informed and bolivers, before this deponent as the same. That the complaint of the pisintiff, in her action is the Supreme Court, first above referred to, with her lengthy affidavit, containing the numerous false charges against deponent, and upon which she obtained the said injunction, were about the same time published at length in the public newspapers in the city of New York; and the affidavit of deponent, prepared for the yurpose of dissolving said injunction, he procured to be published after the day on which notice of motion to dissolve said lejunction was given, and on some subsequent day to which the hearing of such motion was jectponed, by way of answer to the said previous publication, and to counteract the cit effect on the public alich, and it is outsided by his oath, are true as to all that affidavit, verified by his oath, are true as to all the insters alleged on information we belief. That as to ceeh and overy publication which has been made by Andrew Stevens, in say way relating to the difference between deponent.

The Powers Division from .

STREED COURT—species are as a contract of the cont

But made public through the New York Heads, from co-pies obtained without the knowledge or ascent of depo-nent, and egainst his wishes and effects to the contrary. That it was not until after deponent was naticed that said depositions had been obtained for publication; that he assented to the publication, by some of his friends, in pamphilet form, or correct copies thereof. And deponent further saith, that he hath not in any char-case to the publication of any article or matter in any way relating to his difference with his said wife, except by way of popy or explanation to the provious publi-

That deported had, in January, 1849, charged her personally with such infidelity, and soid separation was subsequently made, under a promise from defendant to cancal the cause thereof, and such promise was faithfully acpt by deponent until December, 1849, when he found that he was charged by the plaintiff, and her fall old, with baving been the guilty cause of such eparation; that early in June, 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, and became a resident of that State, but without any intention, at the time he so changed his residence, to institute any proceedings for a divorce, nor with any utterior object than, at the place of his birth and former residence, and at his own home, to region his family, which consisted of his farce uncertical sisters and his only near relatives; that his home in the State of New York maying been broken up and destroyed by the bad conduct of his said wife; and, being childless, he took up his residence in the said city of Philadelphia with the intention of making that his permanent residence, and that his said change of residence was not a pretence, as a untruly alleged in the affiditive of the plaintiff, that he has, since his separation from said wife, and he for an allowance of fifteen hundred decidence was not a pretence, as a untruly alleged in the affiditive of the plaintiff, that he has a fine that he separation from said wife, and he for an allowance, which some is nearly one had of his cutive available income. And he further denies that he speat mearly a whole seasion of the Legislature of Penagyivania, at the capital of said State, enforcing his application for a divorce, and the properties of the plaintiff, to that he has penalted by the plaintiff of comments he rection single deponent in the Supreme Court of this State charging amongst other things that the all instituted by doponent of Penagyivania and the plaintiff, contained in her memorial to the Penagyivania her discussed by the plaintiff, contained in her memorial to the Penagyivania her plaintiff, contained in her here (Signed) ANDREW STRVENS.

Ewern to before me this 17th May, 1861.

H. K. FROST, Com'r of Doeds.

The line of the court of the co

there to pay a mas of ple sace, which, though a small amount, may be considered to men in their croundations auffloient; and, also, that they be imprisoned for a period of thirty days.

Swarts and Sheppard, for passing counterfoit money, wire califed up for sentence.

Swarts and Sheppard, for passing counterfoit money, which call the protherent, and that he stems was guilty; that Sheppard was innocent; and that he (Swarts) was willing to take all the protherent, rather than that Sheppard should suffer.

The court sentenced Swarts to fire years' imprisonment, and one dedar flue, and Sheppard to three years' imprisonment and a similar flue.

Jemes Sciott, Jr., and Others vs. Samuel, d. Bensen.

This was an action for the recovery of sentain lands in Nevisials, Sullivan county, held under leave from Robt. I. Is from at the beirs of Mr. Levingston. The evidence in the case was principally documentary, and leases dated 155 and 1857 were read by paintiff a counsel, who said that the defendant, availing binsed of the national evidence in the case was principally documentary, and leases dated 155 and 1857 were read by paintiff a counsel, who said that the defendant, availing binsed of the national evidence in the case was principally documentary, and hence to pay any rent since 1846.

Richard D. Childs depread that he resided in Sullivan county over thirty years; it sequationed with Neil Bensen, it know the premises described in the leases just read; I was agent for Rest. L. Livingston at that time; Neil Bennen in now in possession of the premises under the leases just he leases given in 1800; help the held under those leases; I am certain a small helmee was pald by Mr. Bennen in 1847; I do not know whether any rent has been paid by him alnoe.

Cross-examined—I live about two miles from these premises; Mr. Bennon is a farmer, and has a saw mill; I benied think he has he farmer, and has a saw mill; I benied think he has he farmer, and has a saw mill; I benied the first of the county of the parties.

incided think he has his form stocked with cattle, stock, and farming utensils.

The defendant admitted that he had not paid rent since let May, 1854.

A. C. Nevin deposed that he succeeded Mr. Child as agent to those premises, there was no rent paid to me by Mr. Bensen that I recollect, and the last I see on the books was the rent for 'dl; on the Sth July, 1849, I served a copy of paper produced, which is a claim for the rent due, which was, as specified in the lesses, a certain quantity of wheat; I prevame Mr. Livingston is dead; I have never seen him. I have always understood that Mrs. Schott is the grand-daughter of Mr. Livingston.

The rent stipulated in the lesse was six bushels and forty-cight jounds of wheat for one holding; and seventum buckels and twelves pounds for the other, per annum. The defence was a want of title.

By direction of the Court, the jury found a verdict for the pisintiff for the premises in question.

BLOODY DOINGS IN CINCINNATI.-Cincinnati BLOODY DOINGS IN CINCINSATI.—Cincinnati is becoming noted for scenes of blood. On Friday last, a carpenter named Exra O'Hara, was shoulded by a man named Warwick, from Lexington, Ky. On the same day, Mrs. Mason, widow of the late Dr. Mason, cutered the law office of John M. Wilson, and deliberately fired a double barrels it pistol twice at him. The balls fortunately misses in him. She fainted immediately afterwards, and was taken away inscribing.